

ton Lake, along which I had found my first *Monadenia mormonum loweana*. I turned off above Ockenden to the right and went about 15 miles over the divide to the "Dinky Creek" and meadow country, which drains into the north fork of King's River. I collected around here and one day hiked 5 miles over to the "McKinley Grove" of Sequoias, and found the same form of *mormonum* there.—This must be the extreme southern limit. I hope some time to get up in the King's River country and find just where the two species have their dividing line, or perhaps some other form in between.

Another year I hope to get started in early June before they all hide away for the dry season; there is so much country yet to be carefully explored. This form of *mormonum* is surely a corker to find alive at this season, as they all seem to bury themselves under the loose pine needles near decaying logs. One could collect 500 to 1,000 shells in Cuba to one of those Sierra forms. It is hard to make the average collector who has never collected them realize the value of these forms.

HERBERT N. LOWE.

CUBAN LAND SNAILS COLLECTED BY H. N. LOWE

BY H. A. PILSBRY

EUTROCHATELLA CHRYSOCHASMA MENDOZANA n. subsp.

The shell is about the size of *E. c. hernandezi* "Wright" Wagner, but more broadly conic; white with typically sulphur tinted summit (sometimes white), a wax yellow basal callus and dull orange lip, which is slightly expanded and in fully adult shells is thickened and built a little forward at the inner margin. Length 6.3, diam. 4.8 mm.; 7 whorls.

Type No. 141897 ANSP. Specimens also in collections of H. N. Lowe and E. E. Hand.

At the caves near Mendoza, Pinar del Rio, Cuba, collected by H. N. Lowe and E. E. Hand, 1926.

This small race was taken in abundance. It appears to be rather constant in size and other characters.

UROCOPTIS MENDOZANA n. sp.

The shell resembles *U. vignalensis* in general shape, and has the same type of sculpture. General color light neutral gray (in some specimens having a brownish tint), nearly uniform, but with some scattered darker streaks; on close inspection the riblets are seen to be whitish. The rounded aperture is carob brown within, the expanded lip white in the upper part, brownish elsewhere. There is a distinct white columellar fold. The internal axis has a thin, moderately wide, crenulated lower lamella, a very much weaker low one above it, and an extremely weak upper spiral.

Length 22, diam. 6 mm.; $9\frac{2}{3}$ whorls remaining. Type.

Length 18.5, diam. 5.8 mm.; $8\frac{1}{2}$ whorls remaining.

Around the caves near Mendoza, Province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba; collected by H. N. Lowe, 1926. Type No. 142856 ANSP.; specimens also in Lowe's collection.

The axial armature is much weaker than in *U. vignalensis*. Other species of the "group of *U. trilamellata*" are much more slender.

It will be figured in the next issue of NAUTILUS.

UROCOPTIS MONELASMUS n. sp.

Urocoptis vignalensis, var., Pilsbry, NAUTILUS XL, Jan., 1927, pp. 74, 75, pl. 1, fig. 8.

The shell resembles *U. vignalensis* (Wright, Pfr.) in shape; ground color pecan brown to vandyke brown; sculpture of thread-like, arcuate whitish riblets much narrower than the intervals, and finer, more numerous than in *U. vignalensis*. Last whorl without basal keel. The circular aperture is deep brown within and has a well expanded peristome, which is very briefly in contact with the preceding whorl above. The internal axis has a single strong, smooth, spiral lamella revolving near the base in each whorl.

Length 18.6, diam. 5.6 mm.; 9 whorls remaining.

Around the caves near Mendoza, Pinar del Rio, Cuba. Type 141495 ANSP., collected by H. N. Lowe, 1926.

At the time I figured this shell as a fine-ribbed variety of *U. vignalensis* I had not opened it. I find now that it has a single axial lamella, not three. *U. violacea* is a much more slender species. By the dark interior and other characters the new species belongs to the group of *U. trilamellata* (Man. Conch. XV, p. 255.)

HELICES FROM CALIFORNIA AND TEXAS AND A ZONITID FROM VIRGINIA

BY H. A. PILSBRY

HELMINTHOGLYPTA SEQUOIA n. sp.

The shell is thin, rather depressed, with low conic spire, not quite imperforate, the dilated lip covering most but not all of the umbilicus. Color between buffy olive and isabella, lighter, almost chamois color towards the lip; a narrow chestnut band revolves above the periphery. Upper surface is scarcely glossy, having wrinkles of growth, and on the post-embryonic whorls there are inconspicuous rather well spaced papillae, in some places arranged subregularly in forwardly descending trends, in other places rather irregular; on the last whorl these papillae disappear, leaving a wrinkle sculpture and slight malleation, both less developed than in *H. tudiculata tularensis*; base smoother, glossy. The suture descends moderately to the aperture. Peristome is slightly expanded, triangularly dilated nearly over the umbilicus.

Height 15, diam. 22 mm.; $5\frac{1}{2}$ whorls.

Sequoia National Park, California, the type, no. 142857 ANSP., and other specimens collected by H. N. Lowe.